

# The Pocahontas Times.

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

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Will visit Pocahontas county at  
least twice a year. The exact date  
of his visit will appear in this  
paper.

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Has located and is ready for  
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ited.

## IN RECONSTRUCTION TIMES

Of Church and State Government  
This Article Follows the Series  
"On to Grafton."

A Hot Time in Little Rock. A Plan  
for Church Government.

Let it pass without being writ-  
ten that it would take a book of  
multiplied pages to contain all  
that might be written about what  
I saw, heard and experienced in  
my sequestered sphere of service  
in Bath and Highland Counties,  
during the tearful and bloody four  
years war between the States and  
the seven or eight years there af-  
ter, characterized by vexing busi-  
ness cares, bitter political discus-  
sions and irritating controversies  
pertaining to the relations of the  
church and State. I had become  
thoroughly force of circumstances a  
one book personality, as it were,  
which may be explained in this  
manner: In preparing for minis-  
terial service I passed ten years in  
school at the virtual sacrifice of  
my worldly patrimony, and went  
into the ministry equipped with  
the best the schools I attended  
could furnish. The early opera-  
tions were brilliant, but somehow  
the results were not what I had  
hoped for. Were not the de-  
tailed milk maid furnished with a  
painted stool and ornamental pad  
to seat herself in the nature of  
singing and wait for the cows to  
come to her, the performance  
might be brilliant, but not satis-  
factory, especially with the  
younger part of the hearers. I took  
my position in the Gospel work  
and displayed my lectures and  
sermons, but results were not  
such as I had been anticipating.  
About the time Elder Robert  
Houston Milroy and Dr. J. W.  
Stonewall Jackson came to my  
part of the gospel field in 1872,  
whereupon my preaching oppor-  
tunities were hidden away under the corn-  
cobs and other rubbish in the grain  
house of one of my ruling elders,  
the late Joseph Layne, of reversed  
memory, near McDowell, Vir-  
ginia, and it remained there until  
several months after the surrender at  
Appomattox.

For three or more years with a  
pocket Bible and a small thumb-  
worn hymn book I went from  
house to house, camp to camp,  
grave to grave, talking and sing-  
ing, and much to the joy of my  
heart, there were signs following,  
though my efforts were far from  
being such as the schools would  
have passed upon favorably in stu-  
dent days. There was so much  
that passed under my observa-  
tion that recalled the utterances  
of Jeremiah, the Prophet, that  
speaks of himself as a man that  
saw affliction, that I have been  
much drawn to his writings.

I need not try to give expres-  
sion to my feeling when I ponder  
what the Lord Jehovah says of  
that Prophet: "Behold I have put  
my words into thy mouth. See,  
I have this day set thee over the  
nations, and over the kingdoms,  
to root out, to pull down, to destroy  
and build and to plant."—Jeremiah  
1: 9-10.

During these years time after  
time these words of the Prophet  
of the Nations would be recalled  
with a vividness that was almost  
as startling as audible voice: "For  
the hurt of the daughter of my  
people and hurt; is there no balm  
in Gilead? Is there no physician  
there? Then why is not the health  
of the daughter of my people  
recovered?"

When I came to consider that  
earth hath no sorrow that heaven  
cannot heal it was pertinent to  
inquire what is to be done that  
the health of the daughter of my  
people might be recovered. I res-  
isted in the decided opinion that the  
Sermon on the Mount and the  
Golden Rule gave instructions  
which if faithfully observed would  
settle every controversy in Church  
and State, right every wrong be-  
tween man and man in all the  
relations of citizenship. I became  
fully persuaded of the truth of all  
this and felt it would be so de-  
plorable were all to come to ruin  
the chief source of remorseful  
regret would be to think that all  
this came about while the effec-  
tive remedy was just in reach, and  
had been for ages past, but unfor-  
tunately forgotten or overlooked  
at the proper time.

A heart broken mother of my  
acquaintance, seated by the coffin  
of her beloved first born, exclaim-  
ed as the casket was closed, "Oh,  
just to think, my darling one died  
in my arms while the remedy was  
just in my reach and I failed to  
remember and use it in time. O,  
it is more than I can bear to think  
of it."

The train of reflection awak-  
ened by the prayer I heard at Hills-  
boro on the day of humiliation  
and prayer, spoken of last week,  
and what I saw heard and felt  
during the subsequent years of  
the war and the seven or eight  
years thereafter all have been very  
much in my mind ever since, and  
has influenced my ministerial  
course, more or less.

By way of illustration I will  
mention one other well remem-  
bered instance on record in my dis-  
cussion. At the fall meeting of Lec-  
cington Presbytery in 1872, at the  
instance of Rev S. R. Bowman, D.  
D., I was elected as one of

four commissioners to the Gen-  
eral Assembly to meet at Little  
Rock, Arkansas, May 1873. The  
Assembly was opened one Thurs-  
day morning and on Saturday af-  
ternoon following, prompted by a  
seemingly irresistible sense of du-  
ty, I attempted to read a paper I  
had prepared with prayerful care,  
which was to this effect:

"Whereas, The General Assem-  
bly, North, has recognized our  
separate existence and has ex-  
pressed an earnest desire to be on  
friendly relations with ours on  
principles of love, honour and  
mutual respect, and to that end  
did appoint a committee of per-  
sons highly acceptable to us, and  
to remove all scruples on our  
part in regard to receiving, and  
treating with said committee, em-  
phatically reaffirmed a joint res-  
olution previously adopted that  
no rule or precedent should be valid,  
but all null and void, unless re-  
affirmed by the united bodies;

Whereas, said committee was  
received and heard with marked  
courtesy, thus showing to the  
world that notwithstanding the  
position occupied by us as sole  
witnesses for the cross of Christ as  
witnesses for the crown rights of  
Jesus Christ as our King we vir-  
tually asserted that scruples, bar-  
ring the correspondence contem-  
plated were removed;

And Whereas, a Committee of  
Conference was appointed by the  
Assembly, South, of 1870, charged  
with instructions that virtually  
prejudged the questions now  
pending which instructions have  
deprived us of a most timely, ef-  
fective and legitimate opportu-  
nity for bearing our testimony to  
the world and to our former breth-  
ren and made us appear to a need-  
less disadvantage before those  
whom we desire our testimony to  
reach and which render us more  
and more liable to be misunder-  
stood and the lustre and force of  
our testimony liable to be sadly  
dimmed in all subsequent history;

"And Whereas, the General As-  
sembly, North, in withdrawing  
their committee in consequence of  
said instructions expressed their  
readiness to respond to any mes-  
sage on our part to secure ad-  
justment of the difficulties be-  
tween us on principles of love,  
honour and mutual respect.

"Therefore, I resolved, that a  
committee consisting of five  
ministers and four ruling elders  
be appointed by this Assembly to  
meet and confer with a similar  
committee to be appointed by the  
General Assembly, North, in re-  
gard to the amicable settlement  
of all existing difficulties, and the  
opening of a friendly correspon-  
dence between the Northern and  
Southern Churches.

"Resolved, 2nd, That said com-  
mittee consist as far as possible  
of the same persons that were ap-  
pointed at the Assembly of 1870,  
and the committee be allowed to  
perform its duties unimpeded with  
instructions, and requested to  
report progress to the Assembly  
of 1874."

Several efforts were made to  
prevent me from reading this pa-  
per, and so I was frequently inter-  
rupted, but having all eyes in my  
favor, I maintained my place on  
the floor long enough to read, to  
make some explanatory remarks  
and offer a motion, which was  
promptly seconded, to have the  
papers referred to the committee  
on foreign correspondence. Rev.  
Dr. James Park made a motion to  
have the paper laid on the table,  
instead of referring to a committee  
on correspondence. Dr. Park-  
er's motion was carried, several  
votes in the negative however.

The Moderator emphatically  
notified the clerks and reporters  
to take no notice of the paper  
read or the explanatory remarks.  
Some of the ministers took it up-  
on themselves to see that the re-  
porters complied with the Moder-  
ator's request. A reporter sent  
me his card to meet him in the  
chapel in the rear of the auditor-  
ium. I did so. He was a very  
pleasant young man and was in  
tears at the indignity shown my  
paper, and said if I would say the  
word and give him my resolutions  
and an outline of my remarks he  
would see my paper.

In the meantime Dr. Welch, the  
pastor, joined us and told the  
reporter if he did so the Assembly  
would exclude him from the floor  
during the subsequent sessions. I  
had requested Dr. Richard McIl-  
waine to come and hear what I  
might say to the reporter, and as  
soon as Dr. Welch had his say, I  
said to the young man while I ap-  
preciated his spirit and marked  
kindness, it was not the intention  
of the paper to make trouble, and  
for the sake of peace I would fore-  
go all my rights, and would take  
it as a personal favor from him to  
pass the matter by as if it had not  
occurred. From the turn of af-  
fairs I had felt sorry I had ever  
read the paper.

That night however an agent of  
the Associated Press telegraphed  
a pretty full account to the St.  
Louis papers, all with out my con-  
sent. On Tuesday morning I was  
almost dazed with surprise to see  
what had been printed. The ex-  
planatory remarks I had made ap-  
pear reading the paper were as fol-  
lows:

"This paper is designed to as-  
certain what relief, if any, may  
be expected of this General As-  
sembly for a great and sore evil  
experienced by those who live on

the borders of our church. It is  
but fair and frank to state this pa-  
per calls in question a line of pol-  
icy inaugurated and approved by  
some of the most beloved of our  
ministerial fathers and brethren.  
Hence it is submitted with some  
diffidence and it is hoped that if  
there is anything wrong or out of  
taste it will be corrected by the  
committee of foreign correspon-  
dence. What we wish is to take  
out of the hands of irresponsible  
parties a power for unspeakable  
mischief and secure the services of  
a number of our wisest and best  
men, North and South, to consider  
whatever questions may arise in  
reference to our relations."

Then as a bond of union and a  
means of concentrating action on  
enterprises of general interest, I  
would favor a Federal General As-  
sembly with a quadrennial stated  
meeting to be composed of Synod-  
ical commissioners of a ratio of  
representation that may prove  
acceptable to the Synods of  
the North and South.

As persistent to the subject un-  
der consideration it may be re-  
marked that in the whole course  
of ecclesiastical and political his-  
tory there has been nothing more  
effective in causing agitations and  
revolutions than the formulat-  
ing and using of cast iron  
rules in the much avowed inter-  
courses of peace, harmony and out-  
ward conformity, thereby oppos-  
ing or precluding flexible, wise  
adoption of changing principles,  
to changing circumstances, are the  
inevitable consequences of pro-  
gressive material civilization and  
the ever widening scope of intel-  
lectual apprehensions in virtue of  
the wisdom that accumulates  
from period to period. But there  
are unchangeable principles, if wise-  
ly and flexibly applied, tend to  
keep all things in decency and in  
order.

This statement may be dispir-  
ited and the whole universe of logi-  
cal experts in polemics are chal-  
lenged to refute it. A statement  
may be disputed by a vast array  
of printed type digits, but that  
does not imply that it is intrinsically  
refuted. As for my part I am  
freely persuaded that were the  
forces of American Presbyterianism  
aligned somewhat in the way  
indicated there would be a very  
pleasing retrenchment in the ex-  
penditure of funds needed for  
turning the mere machinery of  
the national or Presbyterianism  
while a marvelous increase of re-  
venue for home evangelization, as  
so for foreign enterprise, over  
the world at large might be  
reasonably anticipated.

## APPRAISED

Were Sermons of the Divine Felix  
and he is Paid Accordingly.

Rev Felix Devine took the  
westbound flyer one night from  
the city of Tinsley. He was going  
to the western part of the State  
to save the people from their  
sins. He had his baggage check-  
ed through and when he arrived  
at his destination one parcel was  
missing. It was a hand bag con-  
taining 240 sermons in manuscript.

Rev Felix tore his hair for the  
mass of manuscript represented to  
years of hard labor for him and  
his people. Their value in money  
could not be readily fixed, but it  
was no small sum. He raised Cain  
with the railway officials, exhibit-  
ing his check, the only thing he  
had to show for as fine a lot of  
sermons as ever drove a pew own-  
er to distraction.

When he got cool he entered a  
claim with the proper department  
of the railway company for \$2400.  
The claim department was stag-  
gered at the price placed upon the  
sermons. They were loth to de-  
ny that the brain work was plac-  
ed too high. They temporized  
while they raised heaven and earth  
to discover the missing portman-  
teau, even offering a reward of \$10  
for the return of a class of goods  
valuable only to the inventor. The  
sermons could not be traced and  
Rev Felix was becoming more  
and more importunate. Given  
to a standstill the department pro-  
posed to pay for the sermons, the  
price to be fixed by a board of  
three ministerial arbitrators, to be  
chosen in the usual manner.

The Rev Felix found that peo-  
ple do not appreciate his ser-  
mons in the way it was their  
bountiful duty to do. After much  
haggling the board fixed the dan-  
gers to their brother minister at  
\$2400. The railway company be-  
lieved it too much and the good  
brother thought it too little. He  
accepted it however and spent the  
money. After the money had  
been expended, a railroad detec-  
tive traced the robbery to a well-  
known colored man in the city of  
Tinsley and on searching his resi-  
dence found the missing valise  
and the 240 sermons.

The goods were immediately  
turned over to the minister, who  
could not help but be overjoyed  
at seeing them again, when he had  
mounted so long and long over  
their loss. He publicly gave  
thanks that the treasures had been  
returned to him.

The railway company intimated  
that the proper thing to do would  
be to pay back the insignificant  
sum he had received, and he could  
not say they nay. The last he  
heard of the good brother was  
that he was trying to negotiate a loan to  
make the payment the heartless  
railway company demanded.

## "NO. 77"

Story of a Life on a Virginia Plan-  
tation.

"Sunshine ever hastens to depart,  
But shadows linger in the heart."

Every one is aware of the fact  
that many events transpire which  
stamp themselves indelibly on the  
memory—standing out as some-  
sharply defined objects against the  
horizon of our lives, hanging for  
evermore a picture on memory's  
walls. In an ancient home a por-  
trait is seen, marked "77" of a fair  
young woman, very youthful in  
appearance, a sunny smile upon  
her countenance revealing the  
happy joyousness of her Jani-  
happy joyous spirit within; nei-  
ther care nor sorrow has touched  
her life as yet, but it must come to  
all. Do you ask what of her? Be  
patient; wait. Remember I am re-  
touching a faded picture now.

Another scene arises as I re-  
trace the past. On a bleak, dis-  
mal day about the middle of No-  
vember, in a country home might  
be seen a lady much beyond the  
prime of life, seated before a very  
cheerful fire busied with knitting,  
while at her feet upon a hassock  
sits a young girl engaged in read-  
ing. The day light fast merges  
into twilight when the "shadows  
softly come and softly go," and  
closing the book she had been  
reading, the young girl exclaims:

"Auntie, do you know any one  
who lived on a large plantation  
before the war?" The book in  
hand was "Red Rock" and there-  
eventful times which the author  
fore his mind was full of those  
has so truthfully depicted. "Auntie  
smiled: "Oh, yes, I knew  
quite a number of persons living  
on large plantations before the  
war." "Please tell me of some for  
I would dearly love to hear about  
those faraway and strange times."

While Auntie is collecting her  
thoughts, I will describe to the  
reader the two characters intro-  
duced. Mrs Janet Moore was a  
widow who lived alone with the  
exception of her niece Anne Fair-  
lie, a brother's child, adopted  
Mrs Moore was in reduced circum-  
stances, but many comforts re-  
mained to her and no one ever  
heard her complain. She had de-  
rived through many strange and  
devious paths in the maze of life,  
but a hand divine had guided and  
that way with all its hidden dan-  
gers was the way marked out for  
her: in deep waters the rivers of  
woe had not overflowed; in fiery  
trials the flames had not consumed  
for God had only designed the  
dross to consume and the gold to  
refine. Having sailed safely thro'  
stormy seas, Mrs Moore was now  
gladly nearing the quiet haven of  
eternal bliss—esemmo.

Rev Felix tore his hair for the  
mass of manuscript represented to  
years of hard labor for him and  
his people. Their value in money  
could not be readily fixed, but it  
was no small sum. He raised Cain  
with the railway officials, exhibit-  
ing his check, the only thing he  
had to show for as fine a lot of  
sermons as ever drove a pew own-  
er to distraction.

Folding up her fancy knitting,  
Mrs Moore responded to her  
niece's request: Among my ac-  
quaintances and friends before the  
war, one face and figure rise prom-  
inently to my mind this evening.  
(It was that of the beautiful pic-  
ture, No "77" but Mrs Moore did  
not refer to the picture in her re-  
tial. I will remember her ad-  
vantage into our country for it created  
quite a sensation, her extreme  
youth and her husband's stand-  
ing for he was considered one of the  
richest men of his country, for their  
one's possessions had never run  
up into the multi-millions of this  
day. Yes, Mrs B. was a young r-  
mantic creature, knowing naught  
of the world and its duties except  
what she had gathered from fic-  
tion and her own vivid imagina-  
tion; assuming many responsibilities  
and heavy duties, becoming  
the mistress of a large plantation  
with numerous slaves and thou-  
less as a child over its toys—no  
wonder coming among ladies of  
the neighborhood who had well-  
trained servants and themselves  
finely experienced in home arts,  
that she should be often mortified  
by failure and discouraged in her  
attempts to follow them in the  
round of social duties. Mrs B's  
husband too in conduct only serv-  
ed to increase her difficulties—in  
him she was sadly disappointed,  
his ridicule at her failures irritated  
her quick, sensitive spirit, when a  
word of praise or commendation  
would have stimulated her to in-  
creased effort, and being an apt  
pioneer might soon have succeed-  
ed with the most expert house-  
keepers.

At her home matters took the  
shape her husband pleased, for this  
was law, not only among his  
slaves, but in his white family. You  
must know that among so many  
slaves there were many different  
characters: some were a comfort  
to their mistress, others gave her  
trouble and created disturbances,  
giving her many a heart-ache.  
There was one Uncle Anthony who  
tended to the cows and seemed to  
be voted his "Mia," as he called  
her; Uncle Anthony sickened and  
died and in his last moments all

his words were of her; but Mrs B.  
was unaware of the fact at the  
time and has always regretted it  
the old man had attended Mrs B.  
avoided sickbed scenes in those  
days, they only saddened her; she  
young heart more and she knew  
not what to say. Yet withal the  
distressed young wife tried to be  
gay, outwardly, it is true. All  
Southern ladies of that day, cer-  
tainly in our country, were mostly  
given up to pleasure, and while  
they might have been usefully em-  
ployed, spent their time in visiting  
and entertaining, vying with each  
other over the elegancies of their  
table board and their skillful re-  
tinue of servants. Again to Mrs  
B's colored household: The  
was the faithful nurse, Aunt Olive,  
doubtless in heaven to read the  
Holy Master says "well done!"  
to the faithful black as to the  
white. And Major, the carriage  
driver, respected by all before the  
war, and still living, I hear, an  
aged man, and prospered in his  
free days. And Nancy and Hen-  
ry, the time would fail me to  
mention all. Easter was a good  
servant, one to be relied on and a  
great help to her mistress, but  
Easter soon died; Ann, a faithful  
worker; Fannie and Daniel and  
Aunt Phoebe, a splendid old Vir-  
ginia cook, worth, as some would  
say, their weight in gold, for what  
was a plantation without fine  
and abundant eating?

Passing over years brings the  
time when all the slaves were set  
free, and this calls vividly to mind  
a scene in which Uncle Lewis fig-  
ured: A true and tried friend to  
his mistress, his queer and heart-  
felt words were amusing and not  
to be forgotten. A patros Eng-  
red in the black man's talk as if he  
were ever lamenting the changed  
conditions he had lived to see; to  
Uncle Lewis, at least, freedom  
held no charm. Loyalty and de-  
voted to his "white-folks" as the  
always called his master's family,  
the following dialogue was char-  
acteristic:

One morning as he passed thro'  
the yard to his work, seeing his  
mistress, he came near her, sur-  
prised by saying in the most  
humble, affectionate manner:  
"Now, Mis, if I does at any time  
what you doan' like, you des take  
me down in that cellar, dar, and  
des give me a gentle whuppin'!"  
"Why, Uncle Lewis, I never  
heard you say such a thing  
when you belonged to me, and  
now I have no right," said Mrs B.  
"Yes, Mis, I knowed dat well,  
nuff,—des all the same, I des want  
you to do it Mis; des whip me;  
yes, des whip me nuff."  
So, Mrs B. to humor him re-  
plied: "Very well, Uncle Lewis,  
you must be careful to behave  
yourself then."

"Ise gwine to do dat thing, Mis  
—dat I is, dat I is," muttering to  
himself as he left. The poor faith-  
ful born-slave wished to live over  
the tie that had always bound him  
to his white people, and thus in  
this quaint touching manner ex-  
pressed himself.

KRYPTON,  
Richmond, Virginia.

## A COLORED BANKER.

Among the freedmen who made  
the most of his opportunities con-  
ferred by the Emancipation Pro-  
clamation, was Reuben, a servant  
of the late W. W. Fleming, of  
Monterey, Va. Reuben seemed  
to have been a born financier and  
his thoughts turned seriously to  
the making of money, and though  
well up in years he had the ambi-  
tion to become wealthy. He re-  
mained a few years in Monterey,  
but finding the requisite opportu-  
nities for realizing his scheme  
much too limited, he settled down  
in Buchanan, W. Va., after re-  
considering the new State of West  
Virginia somewhat carefully. Be-  
erly, Grafton, Weston, Clarksburg  
and even Parkersburg, Wheeling  
and Charleston failed to attract  
him in comparison with the fac-  
ilities Buchanan had in evidence to  
his acute discernment. At Buch-  
annon he readily gained the confi-  
dence of the colored people of the  
town by his insinuating manners  
and sagacious management of his  
own business arrangements. He  
showed his admiring friends how  
successfully white men were get-  
ting money by running banks and  
he impressed them with the idea  
that if the colored men did not  
have banks too they could not  
hope to hold their own with the  
white people. A banking associa-  
tion was formed and Reuben was  
placed in charge of it, and with  
much enthusiasm numerous de-  
positors placed their funds for safe  
keeping in his hands. This went  
on for quite a while until a deposi-  
tor needing a little ready money  
came to make a draw. Reuben  
informed him with much gravity  
of countenance that he was sorry  
to tell him there was no money in  
sight, for the bank was broke.  
The depositor began to urge his  
case with the banker, but Reuben  
soothed him with the assurance  
that was the way with the white  
man's banks, "they went broke,  
too."

## ADDRESS

On Suffrage Question in Virginia

Through the courtesy of the  
author, Dr. Richard McIlwaine,  
I have been our privilege to read an  
able and timely address on the suf-  
frage question, spoken January 6,  
before the Suffrage Committee of  
the Virginia Constitutional Con-  
vention. The speaker earnestly  
insists that the Convention, act-  
ing with a broad, enlightened and pa-  
triotic spirit, infused and domi-  
nated by an intense and supreme  
desire for the rehabilitation of the  
lost fortunes of Virginia, the estab-  
lishment of her ancient status  
now, and the placing of the old  
Commonwealth on an enduring  
foundation of virtue and econ-  
omic strength. His contention is  
that both the ignorant, the immor-  
al and lazy white man, the igno-  
rant, immoral and lazy negro are  
injurious factors in a common-  
wealth; both should be eliminated  
from the sovereign and control-  
ling element of society and have  
pressure and incentive brought to  
bear upon them to elevate them-  
selves and fit themselves for citi-  
zenship, and see that their chil-  
dren attain a higher plane of vir-  
tue, intelligence and economic  
worth than they occupy. The  
speaker clearly and convincingly  
shows that the plan he recom-  
mends would "top off" a large mass  
of the corrupt voting population  
of the State and put the govern-  
ment in the hands of the intelli-  
gent tax-paying portion of its citi-  
zens. It will be effective in rid-  
ding us of the ignorant and vicious  
groes and of the abandoned and  
worthless whites and will insure  
the vote being counted and re-  
ported as cast. W. T. P.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The success of Marconi in tele-  
graphing from England to New-  
foundland without wires is report-  
ed in scientific journals. It may  
well be considered a marvelous  
thing that the "sound" of an elec-  
tric ticking no louder than that  
of a clock should be transmit-  
ed 2000 miles across the ocean and  
recorded on a receiver. The won-  
ders of submarine telegraphing  
and long distance telephoning are  
still fresh in the public mind, but  
are rendered common by use. Be-  
fore leaving England Marconi ar-  
ranged to have the letter "S" of the  
Morse Alphabet, which is repre-  
sented by three short dashes, thus:  
"---" transmitted into space at  
certain times. He then came to  
Newfoundland and set up his re-  
ceiving apparatus on a pole 200  
feet high. The letter S was prob-  
ably selected for convenience, and  
not because it stands for "soap" and  
Between England and Newfound-  
land is a huge curve resembling the  
This corresponds to the curve of  
the round earth, yet the ocean  
does not run down hill. On the  
eventful day, December 11, 1901  
when Marconi says he received an  
S from England, the pole sus-  
taining the receiver broke down a  
minute after. However, he claims  
to have actually caught one of the  
wild electric waves from over  
the sea before the apparatus broke  
down. Up to the time of these  
latter experiments the greatest  
distance successfully covered was  
400 miles. The size of the charge  
of electricity necessary to send a  
word sped through the air is  
said to vary with the square of the  
distance.

## LOUISE.

Hello Mr Editor: I will attempt  
to give you a few pointers from  
this place. It has been very good  
winter for a few days and the ther-  
mometer has registered below  
the funny place for a few morn-  
ings.

Drummers seem to be thicker  
than ever in this town. I have  
seen a few in this neighborhood on  
their way to Travelers Rest.

Rev Blackhurst will preach at  
this place next Sunday at 3 pm.

We have a flourishing Literary  
Society at this place.

The school at Mosey Flat is  
progressing nicely under the man-  
agement of D. A. Tharp.

A great number of our boys are